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20 May 1982

# West Europe Report

No. 1964



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## WEST EUROPE REPORT

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## AUTHORITIES REPORT 86 PERCENT DROP IN TERRORISM, ANARCHY

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 2 Apr 82 p 12

[Text] Social disturbances dropped by 86 percent last year as compared to previous years. According to statistics compiled covering Turkey in general, the number of social disturbances, which was discovered to be almost 14,000 in 1980, dropped to 2,084 in 1981--12,000 less. Also, while an average of 22 of our citizens a day were losing their lives in incidents of terrorism and anarchy prior to the 12 September Operation, this rate dropped to less than one a day.

The number of defendants tried in martial law courts since the 12 September Operation rose to 46,721 and the weapons seized included mortars, rocket launchers and antiaircraft artillery, as well as 800,000 guns of various calibers and makes.

The biggest drop in social disturbances in the previous period occurred in particular in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. As the number of incidents described as social disturbances declined throughout the country, the number of suspects arrested grew. Around 60,000 persons were arrested during 1981 as the result of investigations of social disturbances. A large part of these arrests was channeled through the Data Collection Center set up under the Ministry of the Interior.

Meanwhile, the number of defendants in party, union and organization cases tried in martial law courts in all provinces since 12 September rose to 46,721. Of this number, 43,986 were defendants in organization trials, 2,075 in union trials and 660 in party trials.

#### In Ankara

According to information obtained, incidents occurring in Ankara during 1981 in the police and gendarmerie zones were far fewer than in previous years, with a concomitant rise in the number of suspects arrested.

During 1981 in the gendarmerie zone of Ankara, there was a total of 23 incidents, including 8 armed robberies and 15 killings, and 34 of the 39 suspects in these incidents were arrested. In the police zone, there were 48 deaths, 393 woundings and 148 armed robberies.

In Istanbul

In Istanbul between 12 September 1980 and 1 April 1982, there were 253 political incidents and 924 killings and woundings. Police have cleared 573 of these cases. The perpetrators of 351 are still unknown. There were 225 persons killed and 710 wounded in common cases; 816 persons were arrested and tried as perpetrators of the common murder and injury incidents. In ideological incidents, 95 people died and 158 were injured. Most of the incidents, it was found, originated in clashes which occurred during operations. Of the political incidents causing the deaths of 95 persons, 86 have been cleared, and 99 of the 158 injury incidents have been cleared. In operations carried out by Political Branch detectives after 12 September, 6,300 terrorists of leftist and rightist persuasion were arrested.

Between the same dates, detectives of the Public Security Branch Assassination Department of the Security Directorate arrested and turned over to the courts 66 prison escapees, 1,096 wanted criminals and 492 wanted suspects.

Automobile Department detectives arrested 1,541 persons as perpetrators of 1,589 automobile thefts. Also during that same time, there were 700 armed robberies in Istanbul; 2,373 burglaries; 139 pickpocket incidents and 65 purse snatchings, and 1,175 persons were arrested and detained as perpetrators of these incidents.

In Izmir

Meanwhile, there were 11,637 common incidents in Izmir during 1981. The number of common incidents in the first 3 months of 1982, however, was 2,819. In contrast, there has been no social disturbance in Izmir since the 12 September Operation.

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CSO: 4654/280

## PRICE OF ALGERIAN OIL DECREASES

Athens ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 2 Apr 82 p 15

[Text] The price of the crude oil which Greece buys from Algeria has decreased by 1.5 dollars a barrel. As Deputy Minister of Commerce I. Papaspyrou announced, it is estimated that Greece's profit in exchange from this decrease--which applies to the 600,000 tons to be procured in 1982--will reach 6.6 million dollars.

The latest meeting of the twelve-member Algerian delegation and Greek functionaries took place on 1 April at the Ministry of Commerce. During the meeting, there was a review of the issues discussed concerning trade, industry, shipping, agriculture and execution of public works, as well as tourism.

A written statement of cooperation was signed; a list of the products which Greece and Algeria are interested in exchanging had been attached to the statement.

The foreign delegation was received by the minister and deputy minister of commerce, N. Akritidis and I. Papaspyrou. On his part, the minister of commerce stressed that there is a desire--and every effort will be made--to further develop relations between the two countries.

Mr. Papandreou

As is known, in May Prime Minister A. Papandreou will visit Algeria where he will have talks with Algerian officials on both economic and commercial matters relating to exchanges between the two countries.

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## ELECTRIC ENERGY SHORTFALLS, SOLUTIONS EXAMINED

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 25 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Certified Mechanical Engineers Cafer Tanig and Muzaffer Erlereri]

[Text] It is still impossible to produce a sufficient amount of electricity in Turkey. Behind this lies a series of complications--mistaken estimates of past years, differences in political viewpoints, payment difficulties in energy installation investments, failure to complete installations on a timely basis, and, most important of all, difficulties encountered from the beginning in acquiring the foreign exchange needed from assets or as credit to purchase abroad the equipment that goes to outfit electricity generating facilities.

Since in our country there are no industrial facilities for producing heavy energy machinery, all of the machinery and equipment needed in the construction of energy generating plants has to be obtained from abroad. Therefore, investments made in the energy sector in Turkey, when their interest is figured in, make a gradually increasing foreign financing burden unavoidable. In our opinion, it will be impossible henceforth to meet the redoubled need for financing, given the presently implemented system for finding loans.

Moreover, it is probably not too far wrong to suppose that these loans have a ceiling, and that in the future a limit may be imposed on this ceiling. Even if one considers that Turkey's foreign trade volume may increase in the coming years, its foreign expenditures will also increase, thereby neutralizing the foreign trade increase.

This being the case, the question comes to mind as to the extent to which the construction of projected energy generating plants is feasible with the support of outside resources.

Furthermore, these externally-dependent power plants have critical parts which get old or break down and whose replacements have to be imported from the original manufacturer. It is with all of these adverse circumstances in mind that the fundamental decision was made, even as we began the third Five-Year Plan, to establish a heavy electrotechnical machinery industry in Turkey under government direction and to make the appropriate recommendations for this to the authorities, having the Turkish Electric Power Enterprise (TEK) carry out the necessary market and economic research.



in the years when Turkey's electricity generating and transmitting installations were actually still being built by Eti Bank, the transformer factory of the Izmit Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Corporation (now associated with TEK) was set up as a joint-stock association in 1958 by Eti Bank and became the first serious step taken under public direction in the field of electrotechnical manufacturing.

Likewise, the AEG-ETI [expansion unknown] Electrical Industry Corporation founded in Gebze in 1966 and the Turkish Cable Manufacturing Corporation founded in Izmit/Derince in 1963 were the first concerns to be set up along these lines. These two establishments have been providing our country with many useful services since their founding.

As explained above, it was because the fact was accepted at the time of the third Five-Year Plan that Turkey must have a heavy electrotechnical equipment manufacturing industry that TEK was tasked with the project. Fundamentally, the social law establishing TEK makes TEK responsible for the construction and operation of electricity generation installations such as these and for having manufactured and domestically, by the enterprise itself when necessary, the requisite electrical equipment and machinery. In accordance with this responsibility, TEK at the same time has a say in, and is the authority on, the establishment of the plants that will manufacture this machinery, the formulation of their charters, their operations, the final choice of what they manufacture, the quantity and quality of it and determination of the licensing and technical cooperation or partnership which will have to be acquired abroad. Considering its sphere of operations, TEK needs five coordinators in order for the electrotechnical industry to be set up most expeditiously and in a manner best responsive to its own needs. Otherwise, it is impossible, in our opinion, for this industry to be established and developed within economic limits by the private sector.

Since the importance of the topic which we have summarized above was grasped by the competent authorities, in 1976 the Turkish Electromechanical Industry Corporation (TEMSAN) was established, with the intent that this organization make the electrical and mechanical machinery and parts for all of the hydraulic and thermal power plants.

It is known that since 1976 rapid progress has not occurred on the manufacture of the above equipment by TEMSAN. It is not within our capacity here to say when and what this organization should do. However, we would like to say that the selection of places like Diyarbakir, Malatya, and Elazig for the manufacture of turbines, generators, transformers, and sensitive electrical equipment will make the development of this industry a very long and expensive process. However, since Turkey has an immediate need for this equipment, essential to thermal power plants, it can wait no longer.

On 14 April 1977, the SUN-TEK Heavy Thermal Industry, Ltd. (SUN-TEK) was founded with TEK as a 39 percent capital partner, for the purpose of manufacturing steam boilers and other mechanical parts for thermal power plants, and of performing maintenance and repairs on thermal power plants to be rebuilt, as well as those presently in service. Upon preparing the investment project, the Company received its Incentive Certificate on 18 May 1978.

Given the divisions of a power plant, such as the steam generation facility, the coal preparation and transport facility, and the ash and cinder transport facility, it is certain that, on the whole, the work of manufacturing the steel structure will be accomplished more quickly by SUN-TEK than by TEMSAN, because Thermal Industry, Ltd., one of the partners has over 30 years of experience in this field, in addition to trained, qualified personnel. These factors give SUN-TEK preeminence in the manufacture of the above equipment. Consequently, the possibility must be provided to engineer the entire thermal power plant domestically by ensuring that SUN-TEK is put into operation so as to begin manufacturing as soon as possible and, concomitantly, that importance is given to the turbo-generator and electrical parts in the program by removing from the TEMSAN program the manufacture of equipment that comprises the SUN-TEK manufacturing specialty. This will then make it possible for TEMSAN's wide-ranging manufacturing program to be realized more easily.

Apart from this, it will also be possible, by activating an outfit like SUN-TEK, to learn and develop this technology quickly in Turkey, and to train the technical personnel in this company whom TEK will employ in the project production and operations it requires.

What a pity it is that, despite the obvious advantages of all this, there was a 3 year delay in beginning work because of various obstacles encountered in granting the preliminary planning permit for the place to build the SUN-TEK factories.

During this delay, which lasted until 1980, approximately 620 million dollars' worth of equipment which SUN-TEK could have manufactured was ordered from foreign countries on credit. Because of the difficulties encountered in securing a location, it being necessary to build the facility in a place convenient to a railway and seaport, there was no choice but to go to the Inegol Organized Industrial District. The company has now completed the substructures in this district, has control of 324,000 square meters of land, and is awaiting publication of the decree for increasing its capital so that it can begin placement.

As a result of the unfavorable conditions imposed by the Ministry of Redevelopment and Housing in choosing a construction site for SUN-TEK, and the delay this caused in beginning investment, SUN-TEK applied to the State Planning Organization for an extension of the 18 May 1978 Incentive Certificate (No 4624) and received a revised Incentive Certificate (No 4624-A) issued on 28 August 1980.

After a site was chosen it was still impossible to start construction. This time the company's requests for an increase in capital were delayed and, as a result, it has been impossible to date to get the necessary decree issued for TEK's participation in the capital increase.

Meanwhile, electrical outages that occur day and night in Turkey have dragged on and we are trying to partially close our energy gap in the 17 eastern provinces by energy purchased from the Soviets, and in the west, by energy purchased from Bulgaria.



While state assistance is necessary in such an enterprise intended to bring this kind of energy-producing facility home, unexpected red tape has wasted 4 years of effort by an enterprising company and a broad range of technical personnel.

We would like to point out how disappointing so contradictory a situation is for the development of the country.

If realization of the project is put off for 3 or 4 more years, there will clearly not be much use in trying to establish this industry. If Turkey continues to implement its energy program, all of the thermal powerplants planned for the next 3-4 years will have been contracted to foreign firms and a large portion of the country's foreign exchange will be in hock.

#### Conclusion

Sun-Tek has planned to manufacture at its own factories the steam production facilities for thermal electric powerplants, as well as coal preparation and transport and ash and cinder transport facilities and all of the plant's steel structures. This equipment represents more than 50 percent of the f.o.b. equipment cost imported today. This manufacturing can be accomplished most quickly by building the SUN-TEK factories immediately.

Completion was scheduled by 1998 by our State Planning Organization, and it can be done. Total power production by lignite-burning plants is 10,540 MW and by nuclear plants, 8,100 MW.

The approximate unit cost of 1 kw of power at the thermal powerplants at 1981 prices is \$640 at lignite plants and \$1,000 at nuclear plants.

At 1981 prices, \$15 billion-- \$1 billion a year--is needed to accomplish our thermal powerplant program. As prices are going up all over the world, we can expect a parallel rise of at least 7 percent annually in the prices of equipment for thermal powerplants. In this case, the foreign payment required for realization of the program, exclusive of interest, is \$25.125 billion.

The cost of realizing the program, taking credit interest into account, will obviously be in excess of \$50 billion.

Considering that at least this much hard currency is needed also for construction of hydrothermal powerplants, it is immediately clear that Turkey cannot afford a foreign payment on this scale.

In that case, we have three alternatives:

1. Establish energy production facilities by putting all of the country's resources in hock to foreign nations. The weight of the foreign debt contracted in this case will loom over future generations for years to come.
2. Limit energy investments to our ability to pay for them. National development will be badly set back in this case and we will continue to live in darkness.

3. Establish at once this branch of heavy industry which has been held back for at least 20 years and manufacture the components of thermal powerplants in our own factories. The ability to save our country from the energy bottleneck depends on our choosing this route.

The SUN-TEK Heavy Thermal Industry Project, set up under TEK guidance, was conceived and prepared for this purpose. If investment had not been hindered by bureaucratic obstacles, this branch of industry would have achieved 100 percent capacity by the first of 1982, and up to at least 40 percent of the foreign currency invested by the country in thermal powerplants would have been kept at home.

This industry will save a minimum of \$10 billion of the \$25 billion in foreign currency needed for the 15-year program for lignite and nuclear thermal powerplants, and it must be established without delay.

If SUN-TEK takes on steam generation facilities, only the components such as turbines, generators, transformers and switching facilities will remain in TEMSAN's program and this will make it easier for TEMSAN to accomplish both its investment and its manufacturing program. Since TEMSAN will have covered 40 percent of the cost of the plant if 80 percent of these components are produced locally, 80 percent of thermal powerplant components can be manufactured domestically.

SUN-TEK has completed all its preparations for realizing the investment project. Though the investment program runs for 2 years, the facility is going into operation at 35 percent capacity in the 18th month of the investment, and, while personnel will be trained on the one hand, it will also manufacture domestically DM100 million worth of equipment for the Orhaneli thermal powerplant.

Although the company's capitalization projected in the Encouragement Certificate is 720 million Turkish liras, TEK's capital participation is 280.8 million liras. In return, TEK is the senior partner in an investment exceeding 2 billion liras. Owing to its preferred stocks, TEK will always be in a position to guide SUN-TEK. Considering that the steam production facilities at the Orhaneli powerplant cost 8 billion Turkish liras, it is seen that TEK's capital contribution to the manufacturing company is not a significant sum. TEK's greatest contribution to the project will be technological.

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CSO: 4654/150

## OZYORUK EXAMINES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Mukbil Ozyoruk]

[Text] Everybody knows that we are developing our economic relations with the Islamic countries. It is said that more than 100,000 Turkish workers are now employed in these countries. Most of our workers are in Saudi Arabia (45,000), followed by Libya (38,000). Within the next 4 years, 250,000 more of our workers will go to the Arab countries, raising the overall number to 350,000. However, we must not forget that the number of other foreign workers in these same countries will increase accordingly. Turkish workers still account for only around 3 percent of foreign workers employed in the Islamic nations. Our problems, essentially, is to increase this "percentage."

The total worth of the contracts awarded to our contractors in the Islamic nations is rising from year to year. At the end of 1981, Turkish contractors reportedly had \$10 billion under contract. If we find how many liras are equivalent to the American dollar and multiply that by 10 billion, perhaps we would have a better idea of the situation, and we may say that this figure is very heartening in comparison to 5 or 6 years ago. However, looking at the other side of the coin, the total worth of the contracts which have been let at present in the same countries is as much as 400 (four hundred) billion. The Turkish contracts that we are so proud of constitute only about 2 percent to 2.5 percent. The truth is our delight sticks in the craw, looking at this meager percentage.

Our exports to these same Islamic countries increased by 200 percent during 1981. Although the figures vary depending on the source, this is how the general situation looks. It is impossible not be delighted when you look back just a few years. Moreover, our growing exports this time are the finished products of Turkish industry, rather than the agricultural products which have always been our foremost export item. And this makes us happy, too. But when we see how small a percentage in the overall import volume of these countries expresses the sum total of exports approaching \$1.6 billion, this is a cause of concern as well.

When we look at "what used to be," it is indeed a rosy picture. But when we approximate "what might be," or even figure it out and see how much farther it could go, we obviously have "a small percentage of the possibilities."

We are happy, but as Mr Murat Demirer, president of the Aegean Chamber of Industry's "Construction Engineers Committee," said in a statement to the press 2 months ago (GUNAYDIN, "Economy," 28 December 1981), our contractors are unable to get word of most of the contracts up for bids in the Islamic countries, hearing about only 1 out of 1,000. He complained that our Commercial Attaches in those countries are not doing their job and are unable to inform our contractors of these contracts on time.

Later on, Mr Ilhan Erturk, the coordinator of one of our large construction conglomerates, also touched on the seriousness of the problems and said, "Our contractors' Middle Eastern market may gradually dry up" (HURRIYET, 7 February 1982). Mr Erturk listed one by one the causes of this pessimism. Investigation reveals that not one of them is irresolvable. They can be resolved allright.

Our foreign economic relations have been sporadic in the past, with hopeful developments giving way to disappointment, and, belonging to a generation inured to this, we hope matters will not follow the same course this time or come to the same end. We must by all means now remove "the obstacles we plant ourselves" in Turkey's way, the bureaucracy, the formalities, the lack of interest, the lack of incentives, whatever. Whatever its nature, whatever its cost, regardless of whose heads must roll, every chain that would bind this opening to the Islamic world must be broken once and for all. My generation has taken all it can take from a sullen, idle, suspicious, unreliable and vacillating bureaucracy. And this bureaucracy is now a leech on the nation.

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CSO: 4754/187

## INDUSTRIALISTS, BUSINESSMEN MEET, ISSUE STATEMENT

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 13 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] Ankara--A delegation consisting of the presidents of 11 commerce and 11 industrial chambers linked with the Turkish Union of Chambers [TUC] held a meeting yesterday at the office of the Prime Minister under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu and with the participation of several ministers. At the meeting, a previously prepared report was submitted to the government. The report states that the economic model currently being implemented and initiated on 24 January 1980 will not be abandoned. It notes, however, that there was an 8.3 percent increase in the cost of living index of wage earners in the first 2 months of this year and that the wholesale price index rose by 3 percent in January. The report says that in 1982 it will be necessary to take and implement qualitative rather than quantitative measures.

Before the meeting at the Prime Minister's Office, the chamber presidents met at the TUC under the chairmanship of TUC President Mehmet Yazar to give final form to the report to be submitted to the government. This meeting was attended by Sakip Sabanci, General Assembly President of the Kocaeli Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Nurullah Gezgin, Executive Council Chairman of the Adana Chamber of Commerce; and Nuh Kusculu, Executive Council Chairman of the Istanbul Chambers of Commerce. In a statement to MILLIYET after the meeting, Mehmet Yazar said:

"During the meeting we discussed measures needed to be taken in 1982 in the light of the economic problems encountered in 1981, proposals to counter certain shortcomings and additional work that can be done to ensure the success of the currently implemented economic model which has been endorsed by our entire community."

Report Submitted

The TUC report submitted to the government airs the following views:

--"We cannot endorse an inflationist economic model."

--"We cannot make proposals or demands that would make the transition into a market economy harder."

--"We cannot abandon the policy of expanding foreign trade."

--"We cannot abandon the currently implemented economic model which was initiated on 24 January 1980. Consequently, inflation must be wiped out and the functioning of the free market system must be restored. The results already achieved indicate that significant progress has been made in the right direction."

--"Despite positive developments, our economy still faces some problems. The cost of living index and the wholesale price index continue their upward climb."

--"Increases in consumer prices are the result of high interest rates, continual rises in the price of imported goods, constant price hikes by State Economic Enterprises producing basic goods and price hikes by organizations working under monopolistic and oligopolistic conditions."

--"The only way to keep inflation at the target level of 25 percent in 1982 is to increase productivity in industrial output."

--"Technical education must be emphasized. The State Economic Enterprises are still without a capable administrative staff."

--"Tax requirements, which affect costs, are still too burdensome. There is a clear need for a new arrangement which will reduce these requirements."

--"Although rents, wages and floor prices are currently under controls, the rise in the value of the U.S. dollar is pushing costs up. Ways and means must be sought and found to halt spiraling costs."

--"Industrial installations are currently using less than two-thirds of their capacity."

--"The construction sector which has remained stagnant for a long time must be provided with support and incentives."

--"A lasting solution of the unemployment problem requires investments that will create sound employment fields. In addition, long-term approaches such as population planning and education must be simultaneously employed."

--"We need to move to better results in foreign trade. Continuity and determination is needed in export financing."

--"The oppressive restrictions of the legislation concerning the protection of the value of Turkish currency must be brought to an end."

--"In sum, it is felt that in 1982 it will be necessary to take and implement expeditiously qualitative rather than quantitative measures. The responsibility for taking these measures rests partly with the governing authorities and partly with company executives."



The 22 chamber presidents, together with TUC President Mehmet Yazar, arrived at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday afternoon and held a meeting there under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Minister of Finance Kaya Erdem, Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk, Minister of Communications Mustafa Aysan and Minister of Customs and Monopolies Ali Bozer.

#### Prime Ministry Statement

A statement issued after the meeting by the Office of the Prime Minister said in brief:

"Faith has been expressed in continued improvement in 1982 of the positive developments recorded in our economy in 1981.

"During the meeting measures to improve the general economy and various sectors as well as views pertaining to current matters were discussed and the usefulness of meetings and joint work between chamber representatives and government authorities on various specialized matters was emphasized."

#### Sabanci's Views

In a written press statement, Sakip Sabanci, General Assembly President of the Kocaeli Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said about the 12 September administration:

"Since 12 September 1980, major successes have been achieved in ensuring security of life and property, establishment of domestic tranquility and bringing about structural changes in the fundamental institutions of our country thanks to the efforts of our armed forces and our government.

"Every Turkish citizen extols these efforts to build a stronger and happier Turkey and their successful results.

"This country has the good fortune of having a strong and balanced government which will not make compromises or evade issues for political reasons. We now have a government which has the power to solve expeditiously problems which were left untouched for years because of domestic political infighting and which may take a long time to resolve for political balancing when a democratic system is restored soon."

#### Clarity in Basic Policies

Stating that the determination and clarification of government policy on basic issues will make the solution of those issues easier, Sabanci said in his statement:

"Our government consults the views of concerned parties, evaluates the available options and makes its decisions. Local and foreign capital will undertake investments on the basis of the finality and clarity of those decisions.

"There is merit in clarifying our government's policy decisions on the foreign capital issue as well as other similar issues. For example, limitations must be clearly stated on oil and minerals exploration and mining, free trade ports and zones and the role of the State Economic Enterprises and other government enterprises in a mixed economy."

#### Need for Planning

Noting that unplanned investments will simply produce waste, Sabanci said in his statement:

"We have a big country, but we have limited resources and time. Schemes which will utilize limited resources in a most productive manner over a short period of time make serious planning efforts imperative.

"It may not always be possible that every entrepreneur can, on his own, make the best decisions on these issues, choose the optimum implementation method and estimate the short, medium and long term interests and structure on the country's economy.

"For this reason, now there is need, more than at any other time, for economic plans which will clearly state the medium and long term policies of the government and its planned investments and which will provide incentives and directions to the private sector."

Pointing out that exports and foreign exchange earnings must be emphasized, Sabanci said in his statement that he supports selective incentives in exports and consistency in decisions. Sabanci's statement added:

"Turkey must continue to step up its exports rapidly in order to solve its foreign exchange problem.

"--New foreign currency earning opportunities must be sought in tourism, transportation and contracting services;

"--All possible measures must be taken to prevent a drop in remittances from Turkish workers abroad.

"--Instead of encouraging every export commodity at the same level, incentives must focus on goods which have a higher chance of export and efforts must be made to build a permanent market share in these goods."

9588

CSO: 4654/228



## NO IMMEDIATE DECLINE IN INTEREST RATES SEEN

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 13 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Istanbul Bank General Director Ozer Ciller does not think the 1982 inflation rate will be much lower than the 1981 rate and contends, therefore, there will be no significant change in interest rates.

Interviewed on his economic expectations for 1982, Ozer Ciller said this situation would hold for at least 2 years.

Stating that the public authorities, therefore, have a big task in reducing credit costs in order to solve the operating capital problem, Ozer Ciller said, "The legal burdens on the banks must absolutely be reduced if we are to get on top of the cost inflation we have now begun to feel today, once inflated demand was halted."

## Continue to Export

Ciller said, "The great transformation of Turkey's foreign economic relations will continue. In particular, our relations with the Middle East in exports and contracting abroad will intensify further. The percentage of industrial products in our exportation structure will also continue to grow. The volume of contracting abroad, which at present exceeds \$12 billion, will provide a large foreign exchange input for the country in the next few years, and this will better enable the current economic policy to achieve its goals."

## Halit Soydan

Construction and Credit Bank General Director Halit Soydan also contends that "The fight against inflation is still the most critical of the internal economic problems." "But it is known that the fight against rising prices takes years, even with the bitterest medicine," he said.

Noting that the most important point in foreign economic relations in 1982 was the promotion of exports beginning in 1981, Halit Soydan said:

"We must at all costs solidify and develop our market share in the Middle East and oil-producing African countries. The food, clothing and construction potential for these markets retains its encouraging outlook. An uninterrupted flow of adequate export credits at an attractive cost will be the key to the hoped-for development."

## OZAL DEFENDS TIGHT MONEY POLICY, COUNSELS INVESTORS

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 6 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Ankara--Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State Turgut Ozal left yesterday for Iran accompanied by a large delegation. Before his departure Ozal was asked: "Some circles are complaining about the high rates of interest. They claim that this implementation is wiping out opportunities for investment. What is your view on this issue?" Ozal replied:

"I do not believe that is the case. The private sector is making investments. However, investments are made mostly in labor-intensive rather than capital-intensive fields. The inflation rate is still above 30 percent. The net interest paid on savings accounts is 37.5 percent. The difference is not too big. Consequently, I do not think interest rates are excessively high. This implementation ensures that everybody is careful about his expenditures.

"If there are parties who prefer not to use this path, that is if there are parties who do not want to use the interest system, they must, as far as possible, turn to their own resources. If they cannot do that, they can make use of new arrangements such as the profit sharing system. In Turkey, systems have been developed so that depending on resources and beliefs, one can share in profit or loss.

"In other words, there is no cheap money. This policy is actually encouraging investments which will create employment. But they do not realize this. When the cost of money is high, entrepreneurs will shift their investments to labor-intensive areas."

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## MIGRATION TO TOWNS REPORTEDLY HALTED

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 15 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Worsening economic conditions have brought village-to-city migration to a halt.

According to a study, the rush to migrate until 1975 slowed after that year and came to a halt in the 1980's. Experts say the reason for it is the deterioration of economic conditions in Istanbul and Ankara and worsening urban problems.

## Causes of Migration Halt

The chief reason for the migration from the rural areas of our country to the large cities has always been to escape poverty. Approximately 57 out of 100 persons migrated for this purpose, while 19 of that 100 hoped to find employment. Another 5-percent group came in search of a better life.

When the economic problems that arose in the 1980's made the cities uninhabitable, the migration stopped. The high cost of living and the housing problem in the cities are shown as the chief reasons for the halt, followed by such causes as job-hunting difficulties, transportation problems and air pollution.

Also, villagers already settled in the cities have ceased sending for their relatives. Every person arriving from the village became an intolerable burden on a family until he found a job.

Migration from Village to City

<u>Year</u>	<u>Istanbul</u>	<u>Ankara</u>	<u>Izmir</u>
1950	16,500	10,000	6,600
1955	42,000	30,700	11,800
1960	31,500	34,500	16,000
1965	42,800	43,000	11,000
1970	61,500	59,600	19,700
1975	66,700	79,500	22,800
1980	39,000	36,100	23,100
Total Migrants 1950-1980	1.575 million	1.5 million	600,000

As seen in the table, village-to-city migration continued at a rapid pace until 1975. The cities began to lose their attraction after that year. While a significant drop is seen in the number of migrants to Istanbul and Ankara, only the Izmir influx was found to be continuing. It was determined, moreover, that 1.5 million people migrated to Istanbul and Ankara over the past 30 years.

8349

CSO: 4654/198

## DECONTROL OF GOLD EXPORT REPORTED IMMINENT

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 18 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] ECONOMIC SERVICE, Ankara--According to an ANKARA AGENCY report, the Council of Ministers has decided to decontrol the export of gold. All regulations related to gold commerce are administrated by Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. The arrangement making it possible to export gold, in finished products only, reportedly will be completed within 2 weeks. Allowing the export of finished gold products requires official conduct of the import of gold ingots, now conducted through unofficial channels. The export of finished gold products will reportedly find an extensive market in the Middle East in particular as Turkish gold workmanship is highly prized in these countries.

Permitting the export of finished gold products also requires a mint stamp on the objects to be exported. Authorities note that the stamping procedures are compulsory from the standpoint of buyer confidence.

We interviewed Sevki Peker, a leader in the gold market. Sevki Peker said that decontrol of gold export would be a source of significant foreign exchange input for the country, but gold importation would have to be freed along with gold exportation in order to prevent depletion of the national wealth.

Sevki Peker said in summary:

"We will be able to obtain significant foreign exchange revenues from the export of finished gold products. If we may give an example, Italy processed 249 tons of 24 carat gold according to 1980 statistics. Considering that in the processing of 24 carat gold, 22 carat, 18 carat, 14 carat and 8 carat gold jewelry is produced, it is seen that Italy processed 350 tons of gold in 1980 to earn \$700 million for the country, seeing that labor wages vary between \$1-\$3. Belgium, Israel and India also work in precious metals and gems for export and earn significant foreign exchange. Our research has shown that many Turkish workers are employed in this work in those countries. Why should we not create job opportunities in our country for those workers? However, one point which bears careful consideration in this area is decontrol of gold importation in conjunction with the decontrol of exportation of finished gold products. Decontrol of gold export alone will lead to depletion of national wealth. We have no desire to see the foreign exchange earned from the export of gold used in the import, for example, of goods such as nylon stockings and chewing gum."

8349

CSO: 4654/187

## COLUMNIST URGES DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 8 Mar 82 p 4

[Column by Semih S. Umar: "We Must Declare Our Independence"]

[Text] We must learn a lesson from something [Greek Prime Minister Andreas] Papandreou did in connection with the Cyprus problem. After he assumed power, one of the first things he did was sending arms and troops to the Greek Cypriot sector. Why did he do that? His goal was obvious. Papandreou knows very well that he cannot occupy north Cyprus by military means and that he cannot get what he wants in Cyprus by armed conflict. Then why has he sent arms and troops to the South?

His objective is to establish a balance, to the degree that is possible, between the forces in a possible political conflict. As long as a significant Turkish military presence is maintained in north Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot community and Turkey will always talk from a position of strength at the negotiating table while the Greek Cypriot side and Greece will always feel the humiliation of this situation. It is to redress this situation and to create a balance of forces that a military buildup has been affected in the South.

The lesson we must learn from this is the following: The Greek Cypriots have, in fact, a balancing factor against our military strength; that factor is the fact that they are recognized as a state by the international community while we are not. This factor gave them only an "equality," not a "superiority." In order to gain superiority and a negotiating position of strength, they needed to balance military force by military force. In order to call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus--as Papandreou has been doing now--it was necessary to establish a military balance on the island.

The thing that we must do in the face of this situation is to declare our full independence and call on all countries to recognize our state. We must go even further and demand a balance in all matters that provide the Greek Cypriots with an advantage, such as the British bases. It is only thus that the Greek Cypriots and Greece will agree to cooperate, realize that things are getting out of hand and move toward an accomodation.

However, it is for the Greek Cypriots to think and seriously consider whether, at that stage, we will abandon our independence and want to live side by side with the Greek Cypriots. Papandreou must come to understand that no matter how

deceitful he is and no matter how much support he can muster, nobody and no power can force a people which has won its liberty and the right to govern itself to renounce what it has. This community is determined not to abandon its rights. We know the true strength of Turkey and we are not looking at it from the wrong end of the telescope as Papandreou is doing.

It is not our job to contemplate the damage fascists like Papandreou can do to the Greek Cypriot community and the Greek nation. The repetition of the mistakes made by Makarios and Georgios Papandreou can only lead the Greek Cypriots to greater destruction. They must understand this well.

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CSO: 4654/229



## PLANNED BONN PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS, DKP ROLE VIEWED

DW300933 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentary signed Me.: "Hofgarten and Rheinauge"]

[Text] If the German Communist Party (DKP) did not exist with its dull loyalty to Moscow and its grim infiltration drive--then it actually ought to be invented because this small party has achieved what other much stronger political forces have thus far never even attempted: to compel the so-called peace movement to engage in rational thinking and to base its activities on political criteria. When in March the DKP ensured that the appeal for another mass demonstration in Bonn--this time on the occasion of the American President's visit--remained acceptable and "clean" meaning that accusations and demands were addressed only to the United States and not to the Soviet Union as well, then it began a--hopefully--irreversible process.

This has had an effect on the environmentalist "Greens." While they are normally second to none as peace marchers and Reagan critics, they also wanted to address the forceful suppression of the Polish trade union and the malicious repression of the peace movement in the GDR. Thus they added a preamble to the one-sided demonstration appeal which deals with all this and which distances itself from those who "stand with one leg in one of the military blocs." This can be supported by the "Greens" and it grants them respect in addition. All participants in the Bonn march are now asked what their thoughts are and whether they, too, shouldn't dissociate themselves from the DKP for the sake of credibility. The DKP must decide whether it will simply ignore the preamble or take it as an insult and react accordingly.

The entire East-West situation, which goes far beyond the North Atlantic Pact's decision on counterarming has now caught up with the peace movement. Its rally in June at the Rheinauge in Bonn will not be able to repeat or even enhance the October rally at the Hofgarten because the "innocence" of the movement is gone and not even the naive can believe it exists any longer. Like all political people, the demonstrators must make undesirable decisions. Perhaps the CDU/CSU can make it eventually clear to them with its 5 June Bonn rally for peace and freedom that the peace issue also involves the issue of freedom and that the enemies of freedom are the wrong friends for peace. Things are going better this time than in October.

CSO: 3103/443



## LATIN, NEUTRALIST SLANT MAY LEAD U.S. TO ABANDON EUROPE

Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 16 Jan 82 pp 66-67

[Article by Henri-Christian Giraud and Jacques Bonomo: "The USA Could Be Getting Ready To Abandon Europe"]

[Text] In Washington there are an increasing number of people advocating the withdrawal of American troops from Europe. Those who are advocating this rely on the support provided by popular annoyance at the ingratitude of the allies and on the temptation of the Pacific, which fascinates business circles.

Lately one hears France maligned in every way in Washington. The sale of French arms to Nicaragua makes for unanimity in that regard: "It is an act of socialist solidarity against the free world!"

This type of opinion is far more important--let us have no doubt in this regard--than the indignant reactions of the Pentagon ("It is a big mistake!") or of the press ("It is a slap in the face!"), for it means that America, which up to now tended to put up with socialists, is putting them outside the "free world" from now on, which is to say in the communist camp.

Try as the Quai d'Orsay [French Ministry of External Relations] may to assert that this arms agreement concluded with Nicaragua aims to prevent the Sandinistas from "falling" into the Soviet camp, and that the agreement is provided with a clause on "nonreexport" of weapons, it is not convincing anyone. For the average American, Nicaragua is a forward bastion of communism in Central America. The proof? It muzzles its press, imprisons its opponents, and has some 7,000 Soviet and Cuban advisers!

Of course, American leaders knew of the existence of a financial protocol for "reconstruction" (sic) between Paris and Managua amounting to 68 million francs, but they knew nothing about the weapons contract. They were completely surprised: negotiations had been kept secret, and the agreement seems to have been signed /after/ [in italics] the military coup in Poland. An aggravation was that news of the [Nicaragua agreement] affair broke the day the American public learned of the interception of a document proving the Sandini Sandinista government's unconditional alinement with Moscow.

## Sale of French Arms to Nicaragua: An Act Fundamentally Hostile to the United States

And besides, finally, and most of all, the Nicaragua affair for America fits into an endless series of "disappointments" in Europe, what with the pacifist and anti-American demonstrations, the increased number of assassination attempts on representatives of the U.S. Army, the kidnapping of Gen James Lee Dozier, and the flaunted neutralism of a large number of leaders and their evasions on the issue of sanctions to be taken against the USSR. To those disappointments is added a sizable affront in Central America, with the support paraded by the leaders of the Socialist International for El Salvador's "Revolutionary Democratic Front."

It must be understood that the Nicaragua affair was resented in Washington as an act "fundamentally hostile to the United States." But for the moment, the reaction of American leaders will not necessarily be dramatic. On the other hand--and this must be understood as well--that reaction may be the acceleration of a process of pure and simple abandonment of Europe.

That American's withdrawal was inevitable was already a firm belief of De Gaulle's.

Nowadays in the United States, withdrawal is the avowed wish of a certain number of high-ranking officials and individuals on all sides.

In this chorus it is the voice of Samuel T. Cohen which has very special resonance. Cohen, who is indeed an expert in bombs of all kinds, since he is the father of the neutron bomb, has just dropped another one by declaring: "If the Europeans do not want to defend themselves, I as an American will say this: the time has come for the United States to withdraw from Europe. We cannot impose our nuclear forces and our troops on countries which do not want them. What is the point of that? Let them fend for themselves!"

Samuel Cohen said out loud what increasing numbers of Americans are quietly thinking.

We are able to affirm the existence and continuous growth of a public opinion movement whose slogan is "Yankee, come home!" (as a rejoinder to the famous "U.S., go home!"). This movement has adopted the fear expressed by Cohen (August 1981): "Without adequate land defense, the American forces in Germany (250,000 GI's) are not much more than potential hostages entrusted to the safekeeping of the Red Army. That risks not being acceptable to Americans." Hostage is a word which, since Tehran, makes America shudder. Similarly, for several weeks the WALL STREET JOURNAL in its editorials has been dwelling on the "historical decline of Western Europe" and on the need for the United States to "rethink its global strategy." Irving Kristol, one of the most conspicuous neoconservatives, was recently writing that the days of the Atlantic Alliance are numbered for "practical reasons," and, also in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, an important businessman has just come out with a study devoted to the "American Pacific connection," which starts off with these words: "It is time for the United States to break its ties with NATO." Like-

Likewise, George Will envisages "the discreet burial of NATO." George Will is a friend of Ronald Reagan....

The time is ripe for this movement to become a lobby (politico-economic pressure group).

This movement transcends the usual Democrat/Republican division and brings together those who are being called "unilateralists," as opposed to "Atlanticists." Caspar Weinberger, the secretary of defense, is said to be their discreet leader. The idea of an "agonizing reappraisal," openly supported in the Senate by Democrat Daniel P. Moynihan and by the leader of the Republicans, Howard Baker, has gained ground to the point that last week we were being told by the assistant to a senator: "We are on the brink of dropping you!" And yet that senator is known for his European sympathies.

The Abandonment of Europe Could Be Accompanied by a Form of Hostility on the Part of the United States

We are able to affirm that the "Federal Republic of Germany's fascination with the East" (the actual words of the 28 December NEW YORK TIMES editorial) and Helmut Schmidt's "being soft" with regard to the USSR in the Polish affair were much more keenly resented in Washington than has been admitted, so much so that a politician told us: "West Germany is no longer a reliable ally!"

Up to now that had never been said about France, for Francois Mitterrand's Atlanticist loyalty is in practice unquestioned by anyone in Washington or elsewhere. But in terms of political doctrine, Americans (and they are not the only ones) will never understand how one can proclaim one's opposition to the Soviets in Europe and arm their puppets in the rest of the world. And since the Nicaragua affair (which is not over, because the French Government let it be understood via the words of Charles Hernu that Paris was intending to sell combat aircraft to Managua), certain members of Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives) consider "the abandonment of Europe by the United States inevitable."

But there is something perhaps even more important: the abandonment of Europe could be accompanied by a form of active hostility toward Europe, and toward France in particular, on the part of the United States. A senator said: "Whether Europe balks at protecting itself from the communist peril, and whether it prefers itself to be "Better Red than Dead," as per the slogan of the pacifists, that is after all Europe's business. But for France to come play troublemaking firebrand in Central America, on the doorstep of the United States, in the U.S. sphere of influence--that we will never accept!"

We have not yet reached the threat stage, only the warning stage, but you will admit that this is hardly the tone which usually predominates among allies! The Nicaragua affair has unquestionably come and revived the old wound opened up by De Gaulle with France's withdrawal from NATO, and most of all by its throwing American troops out--something American public opinion has always considered an expression of ingratitude. That feeling still endures,

as is shown by this vindictive reflection heard last October at the time of the bicentennial celebration of the Battle of Yorktown symbolizing Franco-American friendship: "That is all very well, but when De Gaulle drove us out of France we should have emptied our military cemeteries from the two world wars and taken off, leaving the graves open!"

For the past 2 months there have been justifications for this anonymous on-looker's bitterness, which is shared by a very great number of Americans--each justification more valid than the last. Nowadays, America knows that it has a thousand and one good reasons to "abandon" Europe.

First there are historical reasons: the isolationist temptation, codified by the Monroe Doctrine, has always existed in the USA, and at the time of the two world wars the noninterventionist movement came close to gaining the upper hand.

That movement is of course never so powerful as during times of danger of war; and in fact American public opinion now has a presentiment of such a danger. And Senator Howard Baker recently let it be understood that a new Mansfield amendment (named after the senator who was proposing 10 years ago to bring the boys stationed in Europe back home) "would pass in the Senate today 'without a hitch.'"

Then there are the emotional reasons still prevalent among Americans, and among those reasons, as we have already said, is the feeling that Europeans are ungrateful toward a taxpayer who has already paid tribute in blood and dollars twice in time of war and for 36 years in peacetime. That holds for the older generation. As for young people, the great majority are indifferent to these historico-sentimental repercussions, if not quite simply unaware of Europe's existence.

Europe Costs the United States a Great Deal and Contributes Nothing Indispensable for the Latter's Survival.

In short, the majority of American citizens have a tendency to consider Western Europe a burden rather than an element necessary for the defense of the United States. Besides, is not this "burdensome and capricious" Europe, not content with being an often bothersome commercial competitor, deliberately and unwisely playing with fire by making itself dependent on the Soviet Union (with its agreement on the Russian natural gas pipeline)?

In February 1981 at the time of his first interview as President, Ronald Reagan told the correspondents of LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: "I am convinced that the American people would consider an attack against Western Europe to be an attack against the United States itself."

Doubtless the American President was sincere, but his references to his personal conviction, to the vague notion of people rather than that of government, and, most of all, the use of the conditional ('would consider') are not able to guarantee his commitment. A President who was certain about it would have said: "Any attack by the USSR on Western Europe will be considered by

"the United States to be an attack on the United States itself and will bring about an immediate counterattack on its part."

The truth is that America, deeply traumatized by the Vietnam defeat and the Tehran hostage-taking humiliation, now shows reluctance in the face of any form of military venture which would not be absolutely necessary for the protection of the territory of the United States. And in fact, the new missile-based, satellite-based, and nuclear submarine-based technologies of intercontinental warfare have considerably reduced Europe's strategic importance as an American overseas buffer.

But that is not all:

—The European pacifist movements against [deployment of] Pershing [missiles] are perceived not only as a manifestation of anti-Americanism but also and chiefly as a refusal to face up to a possible communist attack.

—Regarding a matter as serious as the Pershing missiles, there is a major difference of interpretation: for Europeans, the deployment of Pershings in Europe heightens the risk of war and condemns Europe to becoming a nuclear battlefield. For Americans, on the other hand, deployment of the aforementioned weapons has a deterrent role and protects Europe from a threat of that kind.

--De Gaulle, hardly likely to be suspected of pro-Americanism, nevertheless always showed himself to be a faithful ally of the United States in serious crises such as the Cuban [missile] crisis. It is no longer the same today, in spite of growing tension in the Caribbean and in Central America. There as elsewhere, Europe and especially France no longer take a united stand with the USA any more than they did over Afghanistan and Poland.

—Disagreement can go as far as being opposition on certain specific items such as the PLO, Camp David, Libya, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and North-South dialogue.

All of that would be enough on its own, but there is more: Europe costs the United States a great deal and contributes nothing indispensable for the latter's survival--neither energy nor raw materials. Unlike southern Africa.

On this score, as well, we are able to affirm that a very powerful lobby is building up whose radical arguments are gaining ground: withdrawal from the UN, cleaning up and locking up Central America and the Caribbean, and massive strengthening of the southern Africa bloc (Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Rhodesia, South Africa)--an indispensable source of strategic raw materials and a control point for shipping arteries. This, combined with the strengthened defense of the few /reliable friends/ [in italics] which the United States has in the world, would guarantee it the self-centered certainty of an economic expansion which nothing would come along and disrupt.



On the brink of the 21st century, two temptations suggest themselves to America in the race for the big mineral and agricultural areas and for markets.

1) The "new frontiers" temptation: the vast spaces that are still wilderness and the still undeveloped resources of the whole North American continent, which can feed 10 times more human beings than the continent has at the present time. (There are even proposals for redrawing the boundaries of the North American continent.)

2) The "temptation of the Pacific." In 1972 in Saigon, a civilian official of the celebrated Special Forces was already confiding to one of us: "Do not kid yourselves, America will no longer make a move in the event of a Russian invasion of Europe, because it has too much to do elsewhere: it has just rediscovered China, and for the first time in the history of mankind two great trading nations have encountered each other. If we do not waste our might, we have before us 200 years of prosperity!"

Let us make it clear for the record that [this] was not a regular attendee of gossip press conferences but a former Barry Goldwater supporter who had been won over to Nixon—in other words, one of those the world press presented at the time as dangerous saber-rattlers and anti-Soviet diehards!

After Having Been the "World's Policeman," America Can Choose To Become Its Nabob

Echoing nowadays is this statement in the form of an appeal by Prof Paul Seabury of the University of California at Berkeley:

"If America abandons Europe to the fate it deserves, America itself has other options and other possibilities. I mean the Pacific Basin, which is in the process of becoming the number one industrial civilization in the world and of replacing the North Atlantic region. Now America is part of that Pacific Basin. Two years ago, trade between America and the Pacific Basin countries was greater than transatlantic trade for the first time in history."

After having been the "world's policeman," America today can choose to become its nabob. It has the means for that! Pragmatic and cool as it knows how to be, it can strive to look after its interests alone. "America First!" was the name of the noninterventionist movement which up to 1941 attempted to keep America out of the European conflict. It took Pearl Harbor to exorcise that temptation, but nothing says that in the future President Reagan would know how to or would want to—in imitation of F. D. Roosevelt—engineer a European Pearl Harbor which would make America fly to the aid of Europe in spite of itself.

To abandon Europe to Soviet appropriation for the period of one generation (and what is one generation in the eyes of history!) and to profit from that diversion to gain in power, in wealth, and in expansion—that is what may seem devilishly seductive to America! It is undoubtedly true that the USSR will not let America industrialize [Moscow's] great enemy, China, in peace. But that is another story!

## LAJOINIE ON PARLIAMENTARY ISSUES: AUDIOVISUAL REFORM, SPAIN, ECONOMY

Paris HUMANITE-DIMANCHE in French 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Interview with Andre Lajoinie, secretary of the Central Committee of the PCF and chairman of the Communist group in the National Assembly, by Florence Haguenauer; time and location of interview not specified]

[Text] The spring session of Parliament opened just one week ago. Various bills are to be studied there, bills that are important for the French people, important if there is to be a change in the workers' daily lives. We spoke about them with Andre Lajoinie, the secretary of the Central Committee of the PCF and chairman of the Communist group in the National Assembly.

HUMANITE-DIMANCHE: In what spirit and with what objectives are the Communist deputies approaching this session?

Andre Lajoinie: Though we are supporting the government bills, we intend to contribute original proposals. Realistic and realizable proposals. While taking into account both economic realities and the will of the French people as expressed last May and June. We want to advance change as far as possible.

To do this, calmly but firmly, it is necessary to oppose the obstructive maneuvers of the right and of the employers. The popular mobilization must be demonstrated against those who strive to go backward, to hold back the new policy. All the more so because it is so soon after the cantonal elections, which testified to a remobilization of the reactionary forces, not without some results, considering the enormous means they still have at their disposal, as much in the economic and financial area as in the information area.

HUMANITE-DIMANCHE: Beginning next week, the audiovisual reform plan will be under discussion. What suggestions do you have?

Andre Lajoinie: Such a reform is very necessary. Because it is clear that change is a long time in showing up on radio and television.

Our objectives? Honest, pluralistic and creative radio and television. But we have some doubts about the means of achieving these objectives with the provisions announced in the draft. To confine myself to a single example, I offer the High Authority. Is such an organism, designed under the conditions provided for,

sufficiently detached from the government?

For our part, we are proposing an organism open to the country's strong forces: associations, trade unions, consumer organizations, cultural organizations. That way the High Authority would become a broad representative of public opinion. It would be a better guarantee of pluralism and independence.

HUMANITE-DIMANCHE: What is your evaluation of the bills that concern the rights of workers in business firms?

Andre Lajoinie: Without analyzing them here in too much detail, I remind you that there are five bills that represent a significant advance in the area of freedoms. To improve them still more, two reflections are guiding our work:

First, to begin with what exists already, especially the rights acquired at the time of Liberation, which very often have not been enforced. Or which have been "turned around," for their own profit, by the employers. Take the prerogatives of the business committees; they are far from universally respected. Everything must be done so that this "turnaround" will be impossible from now on, and so that we end up with real, effective rights. Elected representatives must have an oversight right over management. It must be possible for them to say, at any given time, "This will no longer do. It must be changed." To do this, there must be real means of intervening, and they must not be given a minor role.

On the other hand, we want this new citizenship to help the workers fight, to help them defend their dignity, their liberties, their purchasing power, their working conditions. And so these new rights must make it possible to strengthen the trade unions, to develop the unionization of workers in businesses.

But it is obvious that the laws that we will succeed in obtaining despite the battle from the right are, above all, legal fulcrums for the workers' struggle. Today they can have a share in helping us get a good law adopted, in introducing the most positive proposals, so the wage-earners can take hold of them.

And tomorrow, they can play a large part in seeing that these laws are utilized to the fullest extent. In favor of the workers.

HUMANITE-DIMANCHE: Concerning the big problems that continue to come up, like unemployment, high prices, inflation--

Andre Lajoinie: These are important questions. When you talk about concrete change, what else are you talking about? What the French people want is to have adequate purchasing power, is for their children to have work, is for a husband or a wife to find a job, if they are unemployed!

This is why the Communist deputies are happy that the president of the Assembly has proposed (as we have been asking for a long time) that the members of Parliament not be content with voting in laws, but that they also be able to follow their subsequent proper enforcement. This is very important to us, because in the fight against unemployment the laws that are already voted in, the ordinances already adopted, are going to be decisive.



This is especially the case with regard to nationalizations, which must be used as a tool to create jobs, develop the industrial sector and improve working conditions.

When the budget is discussed, we are also going to have an opportunity to make proposals concerning desirable economic and social policy. In our opinion, it is a question of reducing unemployment, checking the price rise, improving social security benefits and raising purchasing power, especially in the lowest-income categories.

HUMANITE-DIMANCHE: The Communist group has come out against Spain being a member of the Atlantic Alliance and NATO. Why?

Andre Lajoinie: It's a matter of an international draft treaty which comes from the Atlantic Alliance countries, and which the government must submit to Parliament. There are various reasons for not voting for it. First, it differs from the joint declaration of the PCF and the PS of last June, which came out for simultaneous dissolution of the blocs, whereas Spain's membership would actually strengthen a bloc, in this case the Atlantic bloc.

In addition, this membership is contrary to a UN resolution which indicates that it is not desirable to expand the existing blocs.

Finally, Spain's entry into NATO is contrary to the wishes of Spanish public opinion, as evidenced by the powerful demonstrations that took place in that country against the plan. I also remind you that the Spanish Communist and Socialist Parties are against it. This is why we are coming out against this membership, which could only feed international tension.

8946

CSO: 3100/581

## QADHDHAFI VISIT, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA DISCUSSED

Athens TA NEA in Greek 8 Apr 82 p 7

/Article by K. Khardavellas: "Why is Qadhdhafi Coming to Athens?"

/Text/ "Perhaps the greatest success of the Papandreou government in the Arab World is that at this time the regimes of the rich and powerful Arab states have entered into a campaign with offers to win the support and cooperation of Greece."

The above statement by an Arab diplomat in Athens perhaps helps clarify the official visit to Athens of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhdhafi after Easter, a significant event for the strengthening and promotion of Greece's position in the Arab World. The recent "Iraqi opening" of our country (with the many agreements, especially favorable to Greece, signed between the Greek government and the Saddam Hussein regime of Iraq), ignited the interest of the "Steadfastness and Confrontational Front" (Libya, Algeria, Palestine, Syria and South Yemen) for expanding their relations with Greece. Within the context of this interest is Yasser 'Arafat's visit to Athens (and the role he assumed on the Cyprus question and on Greek-Turkish differences), Qadhdhafi's visit (not at all a surprising one because the necessary understandings had come about immediately after PASOK's electoral victory) and Prime Minister Papandreou's forthcoming visit to Algeria (which, according to information from diplomatic sources in Algeria, has prepared a list of proposals for economic, trade and cultural cooperation with Greece.)

Libya's leadership position in the Arab World at this time (in the economic, military and political sectors) and the fact that Colonel Qadhdhafi has until now visited only Austria lends special significance to the forthcoming Greek-Libyan contacts in Athens which, of course, will be held at the chiefs of state level (Karamanlis, Qadhdhafi and Papandreou.)

#### Common Issues

The same secrecy over the exact date of Qadhdhafi's visit to Greece (perhaps for security reasons) holds for the issues to be discussed by the two parties. Despite this, in accordance with published reports, there are some topics of common interest as well as some of special interest for each of the two countries.

The issues of common interest are the following:

1. The development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. It is expected that among the agreements to be signed during the Athens meetings are those involved with Libyan investments in our country, export of Greek products to Libya, construction of major projects by Greek firms in rapidly developing Libya.
2. The promotion of major Arab issues (Palestinian question, etc.) through Greece to EEC countries and the creation of an "economic bridgehead for the EEC" (a role that our country is now seeking and a role that nearly all the Arab countries want to assign her.)

#### Special Issues

Special issues that are of interest to the two parties and that will be discussed during the Athens meeting are the following:

- From the Greek standpoint, more active stand and position by Libya on the Cyprus question and the critical Greek-Turkish positions. From the Libyan standpoint, a better confrontation by our country of its energy (petroleum) needs and simplification of bureaucratic procedures in economic and technical cooperation matters of the two countries. Joint Greek-Libyan exploitation of the sea resources of the area.
- The Libyans will request an improvement of Greek products being exported to Libya, greater consistency by Greek exporters, increase in the number of Libyan students desiring to study in Greece, etc.

Greek-Libyan relations have a past which has created solid bases for expansion. The first contacts between the two countries began with the change of regimes and culminated over the past 2 years with the signing of bilateral agreements which included purchase by Greece of Libyan petroleum, the establishment of a joint fishing company, the establishment of a shipping line between Athens and Benghazi, the granting of technical assistance by our country, in such fields as agriculture, telecommunications, military training, tourism, etc.

#### Joint Investments

In the last Greek-Libyan ministerial-level meeting last year in Tripoli, for the first time the Libyans seriously discussed the possibility of joint investments between the two countries. At that meeting, once certain specific details in already existing economic relations were reconciled, new agreements were signed for expansion of cooperation in such fields as electric power, health, sea transport, establishment of supermarkets, cultural cooperation, etc.

There are some problems in Greek cooperation that, of course, will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting in Athens so that nothing unpleasant might mar Greek-Libyan cooperation. Mr Kh. Athanasopoulos, Greek commercial attache in

Tripoli, reviewed these problems in a recent report. In part, he emphasized the following:

"The issuance of entry documents for Greek goods by the Libyan People's Bureau in Athens must be simplified. The Libyans do not accept international arbitration as a way to settle trade differences. A fixed condition of the contracts they sign is that only Libyan courts are competent to settle trade differences."

I have been in Libya at least six times over the past 3 years on news assignments. I have, in fact, noted some difficulties in the functioning of Libyan state economic services. However, one must not forget that at this time Qadhdhafi's country is undertaking a vast "political and ideological experiment" that is called "establishment of the state of the popular masses (Jamahiriya) and that the Libyan people are well-disposed to seeing their relations with our people reach very high levels.

Among the most popular Greek products that were sold to Libya last year were cotton cake and animal fodder (33,301 tons), cement (20,304 tons), canned vegetables (13,583 tons), tomato sauce (13,127 tons), and pipes and spare parts (13,088 tons). On the other hand, our exports to Libya of those products that are considered surplus on the Greek market and that have special need to be siphoned off to foreign markets (fresh fruit, flour, shoes and ready-made clothing) have been at a low ebb.

At any rate, Libya constitutes the number one consumer of Greek products in the Arab World, coming right after Saudi Arabia. This fact will play a determining role in the forthcoming high-level discussions in Athens.

#### Arrest of Sailors

These discussions will perhaps include a sensitive matter that often leads to unpleasant conditions in the diplomatic relations of the two countries. This concerns the arrest of Greek sailors aboard fishing vessels. Libya disputes fishing rights in the Gulf of Sirta and has extended its territorial waters to 200 miles, with the result that Greek fishing vessels that operate within these limits are being seized.

Some other difficulties have appeared in the due payment by Libya to Greek technical construction firms working in Libya. However, this issue is in the final stages of being settled.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that the two countries want to expand their cooperation in all fields and the leaders of the two countries will talk in this spirit during their forthcoming meeting in Athens.

5671

CSO: 4621/298

## QUESTION RAISED ON KKE EEC POLICY

Athens OIKONOMIKOS TAKHYDROMOS in Greek No 13 (1456), 1 Apr 82 p 21

/Editorial by W: "To Align Itself with Moscow, the KKE Shifts Position on EEC Issue"/

/Text/ The revolutionary language and the explosive epithets against the Common Market, which for years constituted one of the 10 commandments worshipped with religious fervor by the KKE, has now been dropped. At least, this is what emerges from a recent political analysis of the latest televised talk by Mr Khar. Florakis, KKE secretary general, by Mr Vasilis Paikos in the 7 March 1982 issue of TO VIMA. This is what Mr Paikos wrote:

"The most important fact of the televised talk by Mr Khar. Florakis is made up of an....omission. The KKE secretary did not utter a word about the EEC. Although delays on NATO and the bases issue were dwelled on, absolutely nothing was said about the EEC. The term itself was not even used. Of course, that fact cannot be considered accidental.

If one were to take into consideration the fact that up to the recent past there was almost no instance when a reference to NATO was not accompanied by a similar reference to the EEC to evidently prove the similarity of aims, then one realizes the political dimensions that this omission inevitably has, especially when it concerns a text in which party positions would logically be included in all basic issues. And the EEC issue cannot assuredly be considered secondary.....

Observers of international alignments, foreseeing for some time now a Soviet trend toward rapprochement with the European Community (for economic and political reasons), were basically expecting that the time was not far off when KKE policy vis-a-vis the EEC would be oriented toward other directions.

Mr Khar. Florakis' televised talk can be considered as having inaugurated or confirmed this Shift." May all of this be considered by the new PASOK government which had nearly the same positions on the EEC as the KKE and which was in favor of pulling out from it. Because if in the future it moves forward toward a process of withdrawal from the community, it is not to be excluded

that, with the exception of ND, the KKE would come out toward the right and would criticize the government that with its policy it is undermining the peace of Europe and is aligning itself with the anti-Soviet policy of the Pentagon.

5671

CSO: 4621/298

## LACK OF CYPRUS UNITY LAMENTED

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 10 Apr 82 p 2

/Editorial: "What is Happening in Cyprus?"

/Text/ Once before we had occasion to remark that the political situation in Cyprus was becoming dangerously serious, while the presidential elections, that could have justified some "fever," are still far off. We had, in fact, noted that the seriousness had begun, unjustified in our opinion, following the prime minister's visit to Cyprus.

However, the seriousness of the political atmosphere over the past few days has taken on more dramatic dimensions since certain parties have criticized Archbishop Khrysostomos and the Church of Cyprus for meddling in Cypriot politics.

However, the other side, as it appears, also has quite a few arrows in its quiver. And yesterday, accusations were heard from the mouth of a responsible official about the promotion of bisector plans and about the belated "anti-seditionists" who at the time of the coup d'etat were studying with CIA money and who have now been converted into honorable men.

We are not among those who will judge who first started the worst forms of injustice. And this is not the proper time for the distribution of "anti-seditionist" certificates. As Greeks, however, we cannot but feel bitter for all that is happening on that martyred island which still has open wounds. And the person who would recommend to the Cypriots to maintain their unanimity would contribute to national unanimity.

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CSO: 4621/298



## EQUIVOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY ON EEC QUESTIONED

Athens ANDI in Greek No 202, 2 Apr 82 p 6

/Editorial: "The 'Special Status'"/

/Text/ There is no doubt that PASOK's policy vis-a-vis the EEC has radically changed since the time of its categorical rejection of it. From the "no to the EEC," the referendum for staying in it or not, we have now arrived at the "special status" which is now being designated as the framework "for special settlements" within the community.

The reasons that influenced the change in PASOK's position are understandable although repeated reiterations on this critical issue were never analytically explained. We presume, in fact, that this reorientation by PASOK is not unrelated to changes within the community but to broader understanding of the entire aspect of the foreign policy and development of the country.

If, however, it appears that governmental policy is being led to a demand for a different national treatment within the community, then the overall governmental policy must be accordingly adjusted, as must party tactics. Unless the threat of withdrawal is being maintained as a negotiable "trump card," leaving matters in abeyance do not serve any special purpose. We have for some time now remarked on the fatal mistake of describing the EEC sometimes as a hell and sometimes as a paradise. The EEC is a potentiality whose final shape depends also on us.

If the government's option is to give battle "from within," this must become evident in order that it might accordingly guide the practices of trade unions, cooperatives, organizations, even professional unions.

Leaving matters in abeyance do not help anyone and above all the efficiency of governmental policy. Because governmental policy can be evidenced with consequence and accuracy of arguments. There is no reason whatsoever for vacuums to be created into which diverse "consistent" defenders of the people's interests might infiltrate.

Clearness and clarity, therefore, on the EEC issue is a bond of common interest for both the government and the people.

5671

CSO: 4621/298

## LIST OF PSUC'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SECRETARIAT PUBLISHED

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 2-8 Apr 82 p 12

[Article: "After the Sixth Congress, Meeting of the PSUC's Central Committee"]

[Text] "It was a good congress." In this regard various observers and participants in the Sixth Special Congress of the PSUC [Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia] agree. The discussions were far-reaching, there was unanimity in the resolutions even though to draw up the roster of the political executive was a difficult process. Everything seems to indicate that the Spanish communists—in this case, the Catalonians—are retrieving their prudence and steadiness following a few months of profound crisis. The river is returning to its bed and there are signs of recuperation and general homogenization which have become more evident in the PSUC where the confrontations had been more radical. The last congress disclosed that most Catalonians have a capacity for discussion. The PSUC emerged from the contest with a policy, with an executive which has known how to integrate disparate elements and has a strong sense of moving ahead. The inclusion of Francisco Frutos as deputy secretary general has shown that the initial confrontations in the "candidates' committee" have been overcome with a common feeling and political sense and we are facing a regenerated party which is disposed to work following stagnation.

In the executive committee, composed of 28 members, the various factions have been integrated with a toleration and a feeling of togetherness worthy of imitation. Naturally, we are not considering a soap opera with a happy ending. It is very possible that the party has difficult times ahead, but a collective resolve has been observed for unity of action and to reactivate opinions and initiative among the Catalonian people. At the next meeting the PSUC's central committee will approve proposals regarding division of labor. The inevitable disparities in the elections will occur. But the most important thing is that in the executive the leaders, with a good lesson in toleration and following the search for lost unity, should feel more representative and necessary in the new version of the PSUC. Antoni Gutierrez, secretary general, proposed at the earlier meeting three starting points as an immediate task and which will be discussed on 17 and 18 April 1982:

1. Information regarding the political results of the Sixth Congress, with the collective reading of the resolutions.

2. Preparation of a solidarity campaign with the PCA [Andalucian Communist Party] before the next elections to the Andalucian parliament.

Work prospects within the solidarity among them. Struggle against LOAPA [Organic Harmonization Law of the Autonomous Process]. Role of the Catalanian working class.

3. Preparation of the next First of May celebrations and their political and social content.

The Andalucian elections are getting closer. They will represent the first major political confrontation in a year of elections. The communists of the entire state must emerge from internal squabbles, overcome the crises, and join the true struggle at the side of the workers and the people.

#### Executive Committee Members

Paco Frutos, Jaume Aznar, Jaume Barluenga, Jordi Borja, Bartolome Calderon, Andreu Claret, Josep Maria Clariana, Antoni Cuadras, Francisco Frutos, Cipriano Garcia, Jose Luis Lopez Bulla, Domenec Martinez, Jose Maria Maymo, Charles Navales, Miguel Nunez, Josep Quintanas, Rafael Ribo, Jose Maria Rodriguez Rovira, Josep Salas, Juan Sanjuan, Jordi Sole Tura, Lluís Subirats, Jordi Teixidor, Manolo Vazquez Montalban, Eulalia Vintro, Matias Vives, Sebastia Vives, director of labor Andreu Claret, editor of NOUS HORIZONS [New Horizons] Ramon Espasa.

#### Secretariat Members

Francisco Fruots, Jaume Aznar, Andreu Claret, Jose Maria Clariana, Antoni Caudras, Jose Maria Maymo, Rafael Ribo, Jose Maria Rodriguez Rovira, Josep Salas.

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CSO: 3110/118

## PCE PRESSURES FOR MORE CONTROL OVER RTVE

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 15 Apr 82 pp 12-13

[Article by Manuel Torres: "The RTVE, A Private Preserve"]

[excerpt] There were a lot of comings and goings. Throughout last week the communists tried in vain to have the Office of the Congress of Deputies accept their motion in which they sought the termination of the director general of the RTVE [Spanish Radio Broadcasting and Television], Robles Piquer. But finally, nothing was accomplished, including adjudication on the point of order in the middle of the session of Thursday, 1 April 1982. Together with these events during those 3 days last week the Parliament approved finally the Law of Incompatibilities in the midst of hooting by the opposition. The minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, reported on his trip to Central America while the minister of education, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, did likewise as regards major concerns of his department, both ministerial appearances having been requested by the communist parliamentary group. On its part, the control committee overseeing the RTVE was reproving the administration of Robles Piquer. But the latter continued in office.

Carlos Robles Piquer has unquestionably been the personality of the week. And he was so for two reasons: His little sense of plurality which prompted him to misrepresent the facts of the organization that he heads and the shameless support, come hell and high water, which the government, specifically its prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, lent him.

This is something that cannot go unnoticed by Spaniards. To be sure, the prime minister did not defend him at any point. In the challenge made by Santiago Carrillo and which we discussed in our last issue, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo avoided being present, sending as his fall guy the first assistant to the prime minister, Rodriguez Inciarte.

And last week Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo continued to remain in the background but was not inactive. The fact was not concealed from the prime minister that parliament's disapproval of Robles Piquer's administration at the head of the

RTVE involved Calvo Sotelo very directly. Not in vain, termination of Fernando Castedo was a very personal act of his.

The decision made by the congressional office on Tuesday, 30 March 1982, and ratified the next day thus saved the head of the government from a difficult position. It was so difficult that it is not unreasonable to believe that the congressional office has given him a real shot in the arm, something that is even more credible if we consider the unusual fact that the congressional office rejected the second communist motion drafted to avoid defects of form which, apparently, had seemed to underlie the earlier rejection. Also the fact that this is the first time, if we recall correctly, that the congressional office has turned down a recommendation of the Board of Spokesman. This represents a whole series of events which makes it possible to assert that when the river swells the water rises.

#### The Communists Did Not Keep Quiet

The communists could not arrange for a debate of their motion regarding the RTVE but they did indeed manage that they should not be silenced, as a Madrid paper headlined it in its evening edition. It was past 6:30 pm on Thursday, 1 April 1982, when the vice chairman of the communist parliamentary group, Jordi Sole Tura, asked to speak to establish the posture of the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] and the PSUC [Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia].

Jordi Sole Tura recalled from the speakers' rostrum that the communist motion had been included on the agenda and that the decision of the congressional office violated this agenda. He stressed that when it had been placed on the agenda no irregularity whatever had been noted, also stating that it did not seem as if the agenda item had been removed according to regulations, recalling that the Board of Spokesmen had voted for its inclusion. The communist deputy also referred to the fact that there had not been any action at this session either regarding the interpellation of his group comrade, Miguel Nunez, in the matter of the toxic [contaminated cooking oil] syndrome.

The president of the Congress, Landelino Lavilla, began by clarifying the reasons why the interpellation of Miguel Nunez had not been debated in the full house. These were reasons of time, the president of the parliament explained, and he rejected the arguments of deputy Sole Tura on the other issue. Landelino Lavilla said that the agenda is made up provisionally subject to what the congressional office decides regarding its appropriateness.

Santiago Carrillo was not satisfied and he reminded the president of the Congress that he had not said a single word about the alleged unsuitability of the communist motion. The PCE's secretary general insisted that the topic should have been put to a vote of the entire house and that otherwise the president of the chamber was muzzling debate. At this point Landelino Lavilla interrupted the communist spokesman, noting that that observation was out of order, despite which Santiago Carrillo voiced the most energetic protest of the communist parliamentary group because of the attitude of the president of the Congress.

Neither did the communists in the RTVE's control committee keep silent, with Santiago Carrillo attending that meeting as an observer. There, the director of the RTVE tried to oppose statements to those that the communists had advanced in the previous days. Robles Piquer argued that all the parties had had equal time in the news reports and for which reason the government, its prime minister, and the ministers themselves were excluded.

During that meeting Robles Piquer referred to the "termination" of his predecessor, Fernando Castedo, and he recognized that there had been errors in the report broadcast on the program relating to the events of 23 February 1981, a news story in which it was alleged that tanks had been withdrawn from the streets of Valencia at 0130 hours at dawn, a version presented by the lawyers of those involved in the coup and which is in clear contradiction to the known facts. In this respect the communist deputy, Pilar Brabo, stated that in any democratic country an error of such scope would have brought about the dismissal of the director of the television network.

#### A Surrealist Version

"The PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] and the PCE wish to oust Robles Piquer because he gives them more than equal time on television." I have not become insane nor do I want to start, here and now, a comic strip. But the above was the headline in the Madrid daily YA on 1 April 1982.

It is not my custom to comment on the opinions of other communications media. But I cannot resist the temptation to transcribe the following paragraph for you: "Naturally, the matter is almost hilarious. To insure an increase in weather reports at the expense of the television programming assigned to the opposition parties comes close to the ridiculous, especially if one considers such important factors for the Spanish people as the drought which has assailed the countryside or yesterday's snow which itself, because it was unseasonal and unforeseen, deserves by that fact alone a place on the front page."

The writer forgets that the time taken up by the interpellation and subsequent motion of the communists was that included between the resignation of Fernando Castedo and the month of February when there was no unseasonal snowfall. The writer also forgets that the communists denounced the reduction of national news coverage in favor of international, sports, and weather reports.

But the ill-intention becomes especially clear if we consider the subhead of the said article: "The inappropriateness of the alleged communist motion is evident from its very facts."

But these facts are not mentioned anywhere, being replaced by those originating from Robles Piquer. And there were no obstacles in asserting things like the following: "Naturally, there is favoritism, but always in the interest of parties of the Left." The statements of the communists mention this partiality, one which is not precisely in favor of the Left but rather in favor of the personality of Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, his ministers, and his party [the UCD], the second most favored party being the AP [Popular Alliance].



## NSC ISSUES REGULATIONS ON PROVIDING INPUT TO NEW CONSTITUTION

Ankara RESMI GAZETE in No 17604, 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text of regulation issued by the ruling National Security Council [NSC] and published in the official register]

[Text] Executive and Administrative Section National Security Council Resolution

Resolution No 65

In consideration of the level attained by the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Commission in its efforts to draft our new Constitution, and in order to make it possible for our citizens, who were members of a political party prior to 12 September, and the associations and organizations, whose activities have been restricted, to participate freely in these efforts without damage to the peace, security and consciousness of national unity which have now been established in our nation:

1. The following are excluded from the ban on political activities issued in National Security Council Resolution No 52, published in RESMI GAZETE No 17361, 5 June 1981: All members of the Political Parties in existence on 11 September 1980 and abolished by Law No 2553 except those having the capacity of General Chairman, Deputy or Acting General Chairman, General Secretary, Deputy General Secretary and member of the General Executive Board;

a) Their reporting personally, without reference to a political party, their views on the new Constitutional order, if solicited orally or in writing by the Office of the Chairman of the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Commission, in accordance with the provisions of article 21, paragraph 4 of the Constituent Assembly Law No 2485 of 30 June 1981;

b) The expression of their personal views, without reference to a political party, on subjects related to the new Constitutional order at meetings of an academic and scientific nature held to discuss the Constitution by the Higher Education Associations or by professional associations and organizations as permitted by the Martial Law Commands.

2. Public associations and organizations directly concerned with the Constitution may express their views on the Constitutional order, if



requested by the Office of the Chairman of the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Commission.

3. Associations, juristic persons and societies, other than the Public Associations and Organizations concerned and the professional associations and organizations which conduct meetings or studies of a scientific nature related to the new Constitutional order as permitted by the Martial Law Commands, and which are prohibited, according to the regulations in effect, from engaging in any political activity, may not announce their views or publish notices concerning the new Constitutional order in any form whatsoever. Those failing to comply with these prohibitions will be prosecuted under article 16 of Martial Law Act No 1402, in addition to any other crime which their actions comprise. However, the expression of their personal views by individual members of such organizations and societies is excluded from the scope of the said prohibitions.

4. All provisions other than the above exceptions of National Security Council Resolution No 52 of 5 June 1982 will remain in effect as stated therein.

12 February 1982

Kenan Evren  
General  
Head of State  
Chief of the General Staff  
Chairman, National Security Council

Nurettin Ersin  
General  
Ground Forces Commander  
National Security Council Member

Tahsin Sahinkaya  
General  
Air Forces Commander  
National Security Council Member

Nejat Tumer  
Admiral  
Naval Forces Commander  
National Security Council Member

Sedat Celasun  
General  
Gendarmerie General Commander  
National Security Council Member

8349  
CSO: 4654/192

## OZYORUK ASSESSES QUALITY OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIEWS

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 18 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Mukbil Ozyoruk: "Constitution Will Be 'Brand New'"]

[Text] Almost all of the organizations whose "view" has been solicited on what the new constitution should be have reported or are reporting their points of view to the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee. Doubtless these views are not, and cannot be, draft constitutions written within a new "systematic" and set down article by article. According to what I have learned, the reply period is quite limited and, anyhow, just as there are existing provisions in the 1961 Constitution which do not have to be altered or deleted, once you get past the set of basic principles adopted by every constitution, there is actually no need, either, to rewrite within the same constitution the complementary provisions required for the functioning of these basic principles. There remains the fact on the other hand that what forces many of the "views" to consist only of major outlines is the lack of experts and technicians on the "Law of States" in our country. Organizations may desire many provisions in the new constitution, but one must admit that the exposition of them so as to be consistent with the choices made concerning the basis of the State and the Regime and their expression so as to be "in accord" with these basic choices is not something that everyone, indeed every lawyer, can do. So often in Law, as in all branches of knowledge, there are sharp distinctions and areas of expertise.

Consider the industrial engineer, the chemical, agricultural, ship's, construction, metallurgical and such engineers, they are all "engineers" but none is knowledgeable and competent in another specialty. The same fact is valid and true in the science of Law. Let me add immediately, however, that "this fact" in no way prohibits anyone, down to the plainest man in the street, from forming an opinion and expressing an opinion on basic principles and preferences as regards the Constitution. This is the primary right of every citizen and is "within his power." To bring a constitution into being without, under the terms of [National Security] Council resolution No 65, showing respect for this right and power, without soliciting or "hearing" "views" is both very difficult and in no way "appropriate."

The Constitutional Committee naturally is taking this route. In addition to the views solicited from organizations, we read in the news that an extensive survey is being prepared, designed to learn preferences which would be indicated by single words, such as "yes" or "no," as we suggested some time back.

But the difficult thing is tabulation of the preferences expressed, both in the "views" and in the yes-or-no survey to be distributed soon. In the latter survey, the State Statistical Institute may be an extremely valuable aid to the Constitutional Committee. As for the views expressed in other than yes-or-no form, there is no other way than to rely on the "people" who generate them, not on computers. And this is a time consuming and very wearisome process.

Some with whom I've talked and discussed their concerns and ideas are inclined to think that since the 1961 Constitution will be found to contain certain provisions that may be repeated verbatim in the new Constitution, the new Constitution will "consist of a modification" of the old one (except for very important or relatively unimportant principles). "Yes," they say, "it looks as though some provisions 'may be repeated verbatim,' in which case this is not a matter of 'writing a brand new Constitution,' but may be considered to a great extent (indeed, a very great extent) a /'modification'/ [capitalized] of the existing one."

No, no, no! Even if some old provisions "will be repeated verbatim" in the new Constitution, one must not confuse today's problem with the process of /modification/ [capitalized]. Use of the same words, the same "terms," even the same articles in places does not eliminate or mitigate the requirement and obligation that the Constitution in preparation be a "brand new Constitution," that it be considered such and be promulgated as such.

Why? Because it is an unavoidable "requirement" of the sociopolitical quality and nature of the 12 September Operation that the Constitution being prepared be "a brand new work." Modification in the singular, no matter how far-reaching and fundamental in the plural, means /continuation of the old/ [capitalized].

In short, "12 September," which finds expression in a work like "operation," has not even yet begun to be analyzed on the scientific plane. When The Law and Political Science analyze this "operation" in the future, they will give it a special name in legal and political terms, they will designate its "legal and political category." This is more or less true for the experts as well. Therefore, even if the Constitution under preparation contains certain "repetitions," it will be "a brand new Constitution." Quality, not quantity, must be borne in mind.

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CSO: 4654/186

## ROLE, NUMBER OF RESERVES IN DEFENSE FORCES DETAILED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Mar 82 pp 158-163

[Article by Georges Vincent: "A Defense Which Relies Largely on Reserves"]

[Text] The participation of reserves in defense continues to be a primary element of the latter and the advent of the nuclear age has not, any more than has the development of sophisticated weaponry, reduced in any way the magnitude of this participation. Indeed, it remains indispensable to the growth in power of our armed forces and plays a capital role in deterrence by evidencing the resolve of all citizens to share in defense, a resolve that can go all the way to the use of nuclear weapons.

In the Army

It is the army which, once it is on a war footing, has the highest number of reservists--42 percent--enabling it to increase its numbers almost twofold, raising them to 500,000 men in 48 hours. In some support units, those of the public health service and equipment, the proportion of reservists reaches 72 percent and 62 percent, respectively. It is understandable that it should be so: It would be costly to maintain field hospitals and transportation companies or equipment units operating in the peacetime, when losses in personnel and equipment are infinitesimal.

The army can mobilize 14 reserve divisions: Ten of these draw their personnel from active divisions and 4 others from schools. Reservists also make up nearly all of the general reserve units and the 100 or so territorial regiments earmarked to military territorial divisions for the fulfillment of on-site missions of the DOT [Operational Territorial Defense].

The mobilization system which is the subject of plan P4A rests on the principle of diverting which assigns the training unit the principal role in the preparation and execution of the mobilization of the diversionary unit, constituted as it is by training units personnel who once served in the active unit and who continue to be supervised and instructed by it. Thus, a vertible symbiosis is established between the active training units and the diversionary units as well as in the relations between active and reserve units and between cadres and rank-and-file, all of which is favorable to overall unity. The P4A plan involves 25,000 reserve officers, 52,500 reserve non-commissioned officers, and 245,000 rank-and-file.

### In the Navy

For its part the French navy has 160,000 reservists available--16,000 officers, 40,000 petty officers, and 104,000 leading seamen and sailors. Only a portion of them have received call-up orders, the remainder constitute a pool from which the navy can draw men as a function of its needs.

Already fully operational in peacetime, the navy must be able to function at a more intensive tempo and fulfill new assignments in wartime, notably in the field of naval control, the protection of sensitive installations, and the control of activities connected with defense in the port and littoral regions. These last two missions fall on units made up of reservists: They are the Naval Defense Units (UMD) and the Sea Safety Units (USE). In addition, the headquarters, command post operations, and logistical support organs are built up with cadre reservists and miscellaneous specialists.

### In the Air Force

The air force mobilizes 76,330 reservists and has 37,500 others available in general or regional pools. Its problem is analogous to that of the navy--to move, at a time of crisis, from a peacetime to a wartime tempo, which implies a sharp increase in support outlays, the strengthening of security, and the activation of defense facilities against air and ground attacks, notably through the establishment of antiaircraft defense units, visual lookout units, and new commando units to insure the safety of bases. A small number of service cadres also provide the pilots and observers necessary for the establishment of the territorial air sections.

### In the Gendarmerie

As in the army, at the time of mobilization the gendarmerie doubles its number of personnel, now standing at 83,000. Indeed, while continuing to accomplish its peacetime assignments, it must play an important role as replacements and protection in the accomplishment of mobilization measures, and the gendarmerie is called upon to play a determining part in the DOT. For that purpose it must strengthen its general staffs and departmental gendarmerie units and establish new units: Headquarters and squadrons drawn from the mobile gendarmerie, intelligence squads, border and traffic platoons. For this purpose it uses reservists originating from its ranks, former gendarmes, notably those from among the 5,000 volunteers who sign up yearly to serve in the gendarmerie. But it also uses personnel originating from other branches: Out of its 1,500 reserve officers only 400 come from its ranks, and out of the 16,500 reserve noncommissioned officers no more than 8,500 originate from the same source while the others originate especially from the ranks of the army.

### Legal Bases

Conscription is the only means of recruitment generating sufficient manpower in the reserves, in terms of both quality and quantity. Any modification of the national service could inevitably have repercussions on the aggregate of the reserves. This is especially evident as regards the reserve cadres whose basic training rests largely on the experience acquired during their time of active service.

The legal foundations of the reserves system are included in the national service code. Let us recall its essential provisions. Military service, which is the principal form of national service, first involves active duty of 12 months and then transfer to a pool--the total period of active duty and availability being limited to 5 years--followed finally by reserve status until 35. Beyond that age French citizens who are neither reserve officers nor reserve noncommissioned officers are relieved of military obligations but continue to be subject to those of the national service until they are 50 years of age. On this score, they can be assigned to defense duties involving two fields: That of civilian defense and that of economic defense.

#### Reserve Cadres

For reserve officers and noncommissioned officers, the duration of military obligations reaches beyond the age of 35 and maximally until the age limit of such personnel, extended by 5 years, pertaining to their corresponding rank in the regular army.

Their legal status, their conditions of advancement, the rules of general discipline to which they are subject, as well as the obligations which they must abide by, that is, the provisions of their status, are defined by Decree 76-886 amended by Decree 78-1153 of 5 December 1978.

#### Supervising the Reserves

For the armed forces it is not only a question of having a sufficient number of reservists to meet their needs but also of having qualified personnel available for the various positions to be filled. It is thus necessary for them to supervise reserve personnel and train them, or more precisely to maintain and update the initial training which the rereservists received in the regular armed services.

The supervision of the reserves brings into play the directorate of the national service and its local offices, the mobilization centers and the units charged with the establishment of the seconded units, and naturally the various echelons of command from the headquarters of each armed service\* down to the military or air defense regions or the maritime districts and military territorial divisions.

The directorate of the national service supervises the noncommissioned officers and rank-and-file of those available in the pool and of the army reserve as well as the defense service reserve. In practice, it delegates a major part of the operations--notably those involving the issuing of reservist mobilization instructions booklets in the mobilization centers or training units, the establishment of call-up and recall orders--to local offices of the national service which follow the instructions received from the regions. The mobilization centers and mobilization organs of the training units divide the personnel

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\*As well as the directorate of the gendarmerie and the directorate of the public health service for personnel falling within their jurisdiction.



among the units, keep their military booklets up-to-date, and transmit to the national service office within whose jurisdiction they call all the data received by them relating to personnel.

The offices of the national service--and the military divisions relating to reserve officers and reserve officer-candidates--continue their supervision of the personnel involved. The military regions supervise the specialist officers, notably the ORSEM [Reserve Officers of the General Staff Service].

#### Training and Advancement of Reserve Officers

The career of a reserve officer generally evolves in the following way, at least in the army: Reserve officer candidates are recruited primarily from among able-bodied young volunteers who have secured before their enrollment the Advanced Military Training Certificate (PMS). Having selected their armed service as a function of their ranking at the final examination leading to the PMS, they are admitted directly in the EOR [Reserve Officers School] of their armed service. In addition to these reserve officer-cadets holding the PMS, the army recruits each year a certain number of young men known as "able-bodied cadres" who declare themselves volunteers at the time of their reporting at their recruitment center. Those who are taken on are admitted into the training units for a period of a month, which is followed by an examination at the conclusion of which the best of them join their colleagues channeled from the PMS at the school.

After a 4-months' training period at the school, the EOR graduate now promoted to officer-candidate receives an assignment to a unit where he will serve until the completion of his 12 months of active duty. After that he will be commissioned as a reserve second lieutenant and then, at the end of 2 years, as a reserve lieutenant.

After holding the rank of lieutenant for an average of 4 years, he will be slated to attend for 3 weeks his service's school of military instruction, a period of training in the functions of a basic unit command position. He can then see himself assigned the command of a company, squadron, or battery, and may be promoted to the rank of captain a year later. Kept in the cadres--if he is a volunteer, beyond the 35-year age limit--he may, depending on his aptitudes and his activity in the reserves, see himself recommended, generally after holding the rank of captain for 6 years, to attend another 3-week training session at the school of his armed service to prepare him for the responsibilities of a major, a rank that may be conferred on him a year after his training session. Thereafter, he may be promoted to lieutenant colonel and then, after a week's training period in school, he may be moved up to the rank of colonel.

What is involved here, naturally, is the career evolution of the most active among reserve officers of whom only a small number will have the chance of securing a senior officer's command post though many may be assigned to positions of responsibility at headquarters or the services, especially if they are admitted to ORSEM, to IRAT [Signal Corps of the Army Reserve], or to the ORSMT [Reserve Officers of the Military Transportation Service] and attend the training sessions of these units diligently.

## Training and Advancement of Reserve Noncommissioned Officers

Reserve Noncommissioned officers, at least in the army, are trained at the ESOR [Reserve Noncommissioned Officers School] of the independent units and appointed after 6 months of service on condition that they have secured their Elementary Professional Military Certificate. The holders of a military training certificate and those candidates who failed to be admitted into the EOR may receive credit, under certain conditions, for a month of service enabling them to be appointed as reserve noncommissioned officers in 5 months. At the conclusion of their active duty, the ESOE graduates receive a mobilization assignment (most often in the seconded unit) and their advancement will depend on their activity in the organized instruction sessions either in the unit to which they are seconded or in the CEPR [Premilitary and Reserves Training Center] of the military territorial division as well as on the results they obtain in the training programs in which they may be enrolled. The training for military certificates of the first and second level is effected during 12-day training sessions on the initiative and under the responsibility of the region's commanders. In this connection it is possible to note the creation since 1980 in each reserve regiment of a committee of selection, instruction, and advancement which issues an opinion regarding recommendations for advancement.

### Individual and Collective Instruction

The individual instruction of reserves, organized by the service units or the CEPR, includes target practice, intelligence (conferences), cadres exercises, participation in military training activities, and reserve rallies.

Collective instruction, dominated by the principle of diverting and the determinant role of the training unit, is provided in the course of call-ups: Some of these are known as "selective call-ups"--those which assemble for 4-day sessions either command teams (cadres who hold key positions) or all the cadres. The others are known as "vertical call-ups" and bring together for 5 days all the personnel of a given unit: Reserve division, logistical brigade, or general reserve unit. For these units the vertical call-up cycle runs to 5 years while it is 3 years for selective call-ups (selective call-up of command teams the 1st and 2D years and call-up of cadres the 3D year).

### Lack of Motivation

These call-ups, especially the vertical ones, are burdensome even if the remuneration of the personnel assembled is modest and does not entail, for some of those who are not official, loss in wages or earnings because of their attendance at the sessions. The credits allocated for this purpose are barely sufficient. To mention only the army, in 1981 it earmarked to its PEIR [General Reserves Instruction Program] 62.7 million francs of which 24.8 million were for mandatory individual instruction, 26.5 million for collective instruction, and 11.4 million for optional instruction. There is no question but that this insufficiency has a large role to play in the rate of response of reservists to their call-up orders. These responses in the army were as follows in 1980:

	Reserve officers	Reserve noncommissioned officers	Reserve rank and file
Compared to those			
given previous notice	92.00	74.00	76.50
called up	92.60	79.00	81.00
expected	95.00	86.00	89.00

These percentages, especially the figures relating to noncommissioned officers who evidence a 15 to 20 percent shortfall, disclose a lack of motivation which the army's general staff noted and which led on its part to recommendations addressed in July 1981 to the secretary of state for defense, Georges Lemoine. The latter, attending the maneuvers of the 112th Reserve Infantry Division held at the Sissonne camp in September 1981, expressed his resolve to seek the means to offset equitably the burdens placed on some reservists by their participation in reserve activities. The study of this problem, which was continuing at the close of 1981, should soon give rise to the publication of the anticipated measures.

As we have noted, the value of our military system depends to a large extent on that of our reserves. An effort should be made to restore their spirit and eliminate anything that may affect their morale, that is, both the inequities which undermine their good intentions and the excessive indulgence which allows to go unpunished the egoism of those who shift to others the burden and sacrifices involved in defense.

2662

CSO: 3100/482

## UNIFIL TROOPS' EQUIPMENT IN 'APPALLING' STATE

PM031309 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Apr 82 p 3

[ANP report: "Stemerdink Describes State of UNIFIL Material as Appalling"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 26 Apr--Defense Ministry Undersecretary Stemerdink described the state of the materiel being used by the Netherlands UNIFIL detachment as appalling. "It is so bad that if nothing is done soon the detachment will no longer be able to function."

Stemerdink voiced his complaint at Schiphol airport on his return from Beirut. He had paid a 3-day working visit to the Netherlands troops in southern Lebanon.

Second Chamber Standing Defense Committee chairman Van Den Bergh (Labor Party) considers that if the United Nations is not able to produce money to replace the poor materiel the Netherlands must advance the money.

At Schiphol Stemerdink said: "We are pleased with the work of the Netherlands soldiers there, and rightly so, but it is cheap satisfaction."

Maintenance work on the vehicles still in use can no longer be carried out, since the necessary replacements are not available. The field kitchen equipment is getting into an appalling state and is largely unusable. The roofs of the soldiers' quarters leak and the concrete mixers are no longer working.

"The troops are literally working there with one and a half jeeps and one and a half 3-ton trucks," Stemerdink said.

When asked how things could have gone so far, the undersecretary was unable to give any answer. "Clearly everyone has been waiting to see what others would do. However, the United Nations is really responsible for paying for replacements, but it has no money for this. So we will have to pay for them. If we are proud of what our soldiers are doing out there, then the replacements will have to be paid for," Stemerdink said. He was unable to mention any figure which would cover the cost of replacements, but he said that "the figure would not be enormous."

It was the first visit that Stemerdink had paid to the troops in Lebanon. He said that although he had nothing with which to make comparisons there had

not seemed to him to be any increased tension in the area as a result of the Israeli air attacks last Wednesday on the Lebanese capital, Beirut. As a result of these attacks Stemerding, who left for the Middle East last Wednesday, had to interrupt his journey in Athens. From there he continued his journey to southern Lebanon on Thursday via Tel Aviv.

CSO: 3105/175

## ARMED FORCES JOURNAL STUDY: RECORD SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Feb 82 p 10

[Unsigned article: "Increased Support for Defense"]

[Text] Support for the armed forces has never been as strong as at the present, says FORSVARETS FORUM (Journal of the Armed Forces). It refers to a large study which concludes that the support of the armed forces and NATO increased considerably last year. General Sverre Hamre, Chief of the Armed Forces, comments that the results clearly show that the mass media does not give a correct picture of the will of the people to defend themselves.

The study was carried out by "Norges Markedsdata" (Norwegian Marketing Data) on behalf of the Ministry of Defense and NORSK MILITAERT TIDSSKRIFT (Norwegian Military Journal). In February and September 1981 approximately 1400 persons over the age of fifteen were interviewed about "defense questions." Due to the large sampling, the results are considered representative of the population as a whole.

The extensive study, which was partly released in the last issue of NORSK MILITAERT TIDSSKRIFT shows that 76 percent of those polled are prepared to serve in the armed forces if it should become necessary. During the period from February to September last year six percent more answered this question in the affirmative. Support for defense is stronger among men. In September, 82 percent answered that they are prepared to defend Norway. But the women are not far behind. 70 percent align themselves with the men. Both women and men increased their support for the defense with six percent from February to September. In the same period there were fewer who were unwilling to defend Norway if the situation should so demand.

The most committed to defense are those under 30. However, from February to September the tendency toward increased support of the defense is strongest in the age group above 60. Of those interviewed, 85 percent think that a strong national defense is important to prevent Norway from getting involved in a war. This group increased by four percent during the seven months between the polls.

More people than ever before look positively upon Norway's membership in NATO. The percentage of those emphasizing the importance of our membership rose from 77 to 80 percent from February to September. Also in Germany, support for NATO grew during the same period.



FORSVARETS FORUM is of the opinion that stronger support for defense and NATO came unexpectedly - in a year when hundreds of thousands of Europeans have gathered for demonstrations against nuclear weapons and rearmament. Sverre Hamre, Chief of Defense, says to FORSVARETS FORUM that the increase has surprised him. He thinks, however, that the tendency will continue, perhaps even growing stronger during the coming period. Hamre emphasizes that the results clearly show that the peace demonstrators are not supported by public opinion and that the impression conveyed by the mass media with regard to the attitudes of people to defense is not correct.

9892

CSO: 3108/71

## LYON BECOMING CENTER FOR NUCLEAR, ENGINEERING STUDIES

Paris L'USINE NOUVELLE in French 18 Mar 82 pp 67-69

[Article by Olivier Duran: "Rhone-Alpes: Develop the 'Engineering Spirit'"]

[Excerpts] The decentralization of the Nuclear Research Department, which will make Lyon one of the centers of nuclear research, and Technip's location in La Part-Dieu confirm research and development's role in the region. It is up to industry to no longer remain aloof from its know-how and to seize these opportunities.

The Rhone-Alpes region is the nation's No 2 center for research and development. We just didn't have the figures to evaluate its true significance until now. This is what the Synthec [Regional Committee of Research and Consulting Companies] study does.

"Led" by Lyon with 44 percent of the institutions and 53 percent of the personnel, followed by Grenoble with 22 percent of the institutions and 24 percent of the personnel, this research force would employ 5,150 persons, with Fr 443 million in revenue.

However, these figures must be regarded with some caution: some institutions might have included sales of equipment and labor instead of studies. We will know more in June, as the study has been extended in order to arrive at a better evaluation of regional potential. In fact, "industry in the Rhone-Alpes region is not making full use of this potential," feels Claude Chaletton, general manager of Otrac (OTH Rhone-Alpes), who is coordinating the Synthec study.

That opinion is shared by Jean Clement, director of the Lyon Association of Consulting Engineers [Algoe]: "To play our role of trainer and driving force effectively requires complete integration within the industrial fabric. To achieve this, the region must put us to work."

With a staff of 100, including 75 engineers, and Fr 25 million in sales in 1981--35 percent abroad, and more than 50 percent outside the Rhone-Alpes region--Algoe is one of the few French firms operating on a national scale

to have been established in the provinces (in Ecully in 1959) and to have remained there.

Jean Clement has always played the regional card, because for him, regional research and development can attract industry. In particular, it handles the mission of representation abroad, and good mutual acquaintances can lead to true synergy. Thus, Thuillier-Minel, specializing in forging and stamping in La Clayette, in Saone-et-Loire, will benefit from the presence in Morocco of Axis SA, a subsidiary of Algae. The [Thuillier-Minel] company, with a staff of 500, went to the Ecully firm for various consulting projects. And when Axis, which was studying diversification for a Moroccan mining group, came up with the possibility of a tool plant, Algae thought of its Saone-et-Loire client.

In addition to the transfer of technology, the agreement provides for a commercial understanding authorizing Thuillier-Minel to service the Moroccan market directly, and indeed more, with part of its product range. The forging plant, to be operational in 2 years, will employ 150 people.

Furthermore, the contract can be renewed. "This is a good example of synergy between second and third parties on a regional level. There could be many more," feels Marc Grivel, a manager at Algae. "The age of heavy equipment exports is over, and the competition is closer and closer: Japan, Korea, and others are in a very good position. We have one card left to play: optimization of investments. Because it is all very well to build plants, but to make them operate is even better! This is a new type of market in which we can work hand in hand with the manufacturers."

Technip's position is more conservative. With a staff of 340, including 200 engineers and technicians, the Lyon branch is capable of handling 300,000 hours of research and development each year. Its relocation to 9 floors in the Credit Lyonnais building in La Part-Dieu will bring a gradual increase in its activities. This is the largest regional industrial research and development institution. However, it receives its workload from La Defense headquarters, and its restrictions are different.

#### Toward Greater Synergy with Industry

"The largest contract in 1981 was for the Zubayr refinery in Iraq: Fr 1 billion in investment. The work is currently in progress," explain Christian Bessy and Gabriel de Magnerot of the sales department. "Fr 35 million in equipment and Fr 15 million in contracts, or a little more than 8 percent of the orders, were purchased in the Rhone-Alpes region. It was a cash contract in which we had to let international competition operate freely. When financed contracts are involved, such as the large contracts with the USSR in 1979, regional companies can benefit more widely."

Basically calling upon suppliers of pressure vessels, pipes and fittings, electrical equipment, and instrumentation, Technip also generates subcontract research work: 15 percent of its research office's hours in 1981. In Lyon,

Technip is currently participating in the experimental minirefinery project that Elf, IFP [French Petroleum Institute], and CFR [French Refining Company] are establishing in Solaize.

Lyon: A World Center in Nuclear Research

The decentralization of Septem [Thermal and Nuclear Research and Projects Department], announced by Valery Giscard d'Estaing during his electoral campaign and confirmed by Pierre Mauroy during his first official visit to Lyon, will make the Rhone-Alpes capital "one of the world centers in nuclear research." Currently located in La Defense, Septem will be operational in Lyon in 1984. With its services added to those of the "nuclear fuel" division of Framatome, now Framema, to the "maintenance" division, and to CGEE-Alsthom, Septem will strengthen electronuclear activity in Lyon.

Septem, which has technical responsibility for equipment design, employs 400 persons; it is already working on the Super Phenix follow-on and the PWR line. In supervising construction planning, Septem has various basic functions: definition of standards, qualification of materials, safety. In fact, it truly is a post-sales organization. Its presence will be a significant advantage for local subcontractors. "A fair return," they feel in Lyon. "When you suffer the disadvantages of being the No 1 region in nuclear concentration, you must also have the advantages!"

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CSO: 3100/515

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